For the True American.

Mr. Editor:—Standing upon an eminence, this earth with all its inhabitants come within the scope of my vision, and the cry of war, the clangor of arms, and the groans of oppressed millions fall upon my ear. At length a band of true patiots were seen in the distance coming from the east, proclaiming to the world their love of God, equal rights, and liberty of conscience. They had seen a bright star in the west, pointing to a land of peace—a fruitful soil—where the plants of virue might grow and be no more stinted by the deadly touch of tyranny. They had found, even in their native land, a goodly tree, the fruit of which would heal the nations, and had labored long to bring it to maturity, but in yain. The frosts of higher whe chilling.

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MR. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

For the True American.

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For the True American.

MR. EDITORIAL Handlers, in habitants is carth, with all its impabitants of the principle of benevolence in the soul.

gow and be no more sinted by the dealy touch of tyramy. They had found, even the found to be the types, the found in the cound had the types, the found had the types, the found in the forest of bigory, the chilling winds of power, and the dealy grasp opposes on had prevented its growth, and so those patriots bid alien, to their homes and their native land, to seek an asylum in the western world, bearing the coulty tree desired baren, and greve thanks to God for deliverance, and asked his protection. The tree was planted and began to flourish, but the cruel hand of oppression reached over the wide Altainic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks be to heaven, the was planted and began to flourish, but the cruel hand of oppression reached over the wide Altainic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks be to heaven, and greve the wide Altainic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks be to heaven, and greve the wide Altainic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks be to heaven, and greve the wide Altainic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks be to heaven, and greve the wide Altainic, and seized upon its branches; but thanks hooting out one after another and spread upon its branches; but thanks hooting out one after another and spread upon its branches, and the dealed with the should himbs were diseased, although the roots that way were bedded in a deep rise of thems, and the tree again and found that it was stripping the coult with the same thanks and the dealed and the coult himbs were diseased, although the roots that way were bedded in a deep rise and the same and th

cient seers. War, battle, and blood may fill every land, yet the tree of liberty shall yield its fruit, and send forth a healing influence, till all nations shall bow to her shrine, and break oppression's chain. It is heaven's decree. For this the Prince of Peace appeared on earth, to open the prison door and break the yoke of bondage. Say ye to the north, "Give not up," and to the south, "Keep not back, till the oppressed go free."

As the hand cannot say to the eye, "Ye are not of the body." The north desires the welfare of the south. Slavery and disease is hereditary, and we pity. But when the disease and the remedy are understood, we cannot pardon those who seek to spread the corruption and strengthen its power.

A. G. W., "A Man of Toil."

Napoli, N. Y., May 25, 1846.

\* Third party. A. G. W., "A Man of Total."
Napoli, N. Y., May 25, 1846.

\* Third party.

For the True American.

GLASGOW, May 30th, 1846.
C. M. CLAY, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Feeling, as I do, a deep and lively interest in the great cause of human liberty, and the perpetuation of the institutions purchased with the noble blood of the patriot fathers of the revolution, I hail with pride and enthusiasm the rapid increase in the strength and popularity of the principles of the emancipation party in this State. It is known to every reflecting mind, that Slavery is a cancer, "a slow consuming cancer," and more the fife-blood of the great body politic. This consideration has already induced hundreds, yea, thousands, to view the institution of Slavery with fear and trembling. There are, however, many who admit that we would be a happier, a better, and more prosperous people if the slaver population were taken from among us, yet

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1846.

may the Lord spare you—to me!"—Memoir of O'Connell.

We received no letters from New Hampshire.

We received no letters from New Hampshire last evening. Boston papers of yesterday have verbal information that the votes for Governor were officially canvassed on Thursday morning and the result declared to be no election by the people. The Legislature would proceed to an election in the afternoon, and no doubt was entertained that Colby (Whig) would be chosen. It is doubtful whether the Radical Senator, from the Fourth (Concord) District, will be able to retain his seat; and Harry Hibbard is said to be constitutionally ineligible.

Mehemit All's Son.—Itaham Pasha is in Paris, and is a lion of he first order. He occupies himself in vising the public buildings and every thing wchly of notice. He is lodged in the Eleyse Bourbon, a splendid mansion belonging to the state, and all the honors that germment can show to royalty have beenheaped upon him.

GENERAL ALMONTE, the last Minister from Mexico to the United Sates, and who was one of Paredes' first fabine Minister from Mexico to England and France, has had his sal appointment and Harry Hibbard is said to be constitutionally ineligible.

The following is the address of Mr.

tion in the afternoon, and no doubt was contentated that Coley (Whig) would be the set and the Coley (Whig) would be an additionally inclingable.

The sould be the set as the seat and litter (Whigh and the Coley (Whigh

MARRIAGE OF THE AMERICA MINISTER AT TURIN.—The Hon. Robe Wickliffe, Jr., Charge d'Affaires of the hited States at Turin, was married on that hof April to Miss Josephine Van Hom. of Rotterdam—a lady of rank and fune. The marriage was celebrated in ie chapel of the Prusian Embassy, at trin, by the Rev. Mr. Bert, pastor of the Protestant Legations. In the evening Ir. W. entertained the bride and a disguished party at dinner. The act of mage was attested by the Chevalier Biscat, for the bride, and by Mr. G. J. Crufts/f Charlestown, S. C., for the bridegroom

MEHEMIT ALI'S SON.—Itaham Pasha

deemed from the pit into which she had fallen.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

U. S. Legation at London.—Letter brought by the Hibernia announce at death of Gansevoort Melville, Esq., Sectary of the United States Legation at the Court of St. James. He died on the 2th of May, after an illness of three eeks. The body has been sent home fo interment.

Mr. McLane was still so unwells to be unable to leave his room. He buld not even be present at the funeral gemonies performed over the body of Mr. delville.

Manuacks of the United States Legation at the country of the United States Legation at the country of the United States Legation at the police, in defiance of the intercourse laws, crossed our line and shot three Stars, Dick, an innocent cripple, who had wronged mobody, Ellis, and William. Dick was shot in the side and idd not linger long, but sufficiently however, to tell a passer-by that Tom Star and another Cherokee kelled him. On the same day, a party of Cherokee police, in defiance of the intercourse laws, crossed our line and shot three Stars, Dick, an innocent cripple, who had wronged mobody, Ellis, and William. Dick was shot in the side and idd not linger long, but sufficiently however, to tell a passer-by that Tom Star and another Cherokee kelled him. On the same day, a party of Cherokee police, in defiance of the intercourse laws, crossed our line and shot three Stars, Dick, an innocent cripple, who had wronged mobody, Ellis, and William. Dick was shot in the side and idd not linger long, but sufficiently however, to tell a passer-by that Tom Star and another Cherokee him and barbarous was most in the side and idd not linger long, but sufficiently however, to tell a passer-by that Tom Star and another Cherokee him and brothers and the was shot in the side and idd not linger long, but sufficiently however, to tell a passer-by that Tom Star and another Cherokee him and the draw and arm, and the draw and arm, and the draw and arm, and the first and the passer by the second and the characteristics and the characteristic

the Ross police have contributed to bring about and keep up this awful and lamenta ble state.

\*An Indian War apprehence. — Where year there is further in the motion of the bill from the House of Representatives to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the territory ever there.

ver there is fighting in the neighborhood if Indians, apprehensions are naturally enertained. It is difficult to keep their braves uiet. An occasion for dispute is seldom wanting. It seems that a party of Cheroice Indians some years ago bought from

NUMBER 48.

Section of the signing in the original collection of the state of the

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

To our Readers.

We have volunteered for the war, and will say a word, in parting, to our friends.

We have denounced unsparingly the annexation of Texas, as a boldly flagitious scheme, and a war with Mexico as kindred with that disgraceful and degrading act-degrading alike to the Govern The one is perfected: Texas, unfortunately, is

a part of our Union.—The other is just begun That the war with Mexico might easily have been avoided—that the commonest regard for justice, and a moderate share of prudence, on the part of the Government, could have prevented it—is pal-But though this be so, we cannot change the fact.

But though this be so, we cannot enauge the fact. War craits. It has been declared by a Government chosen by the people themselves. We submit, therefore, as good citizens, to the law of the land, and give that government our support. Resistance to it now would be rebellion; if general, anarchy, in its worst form, would be the result.

In its worst form, would be the result.

Congress, as well as the country, is of this opinion. The Whigs, predicting the result long ago, have steadily opposed the policy that led to this war; yet, when it was forced upon them, and hostilities avowed, they rallied as one man in support of the government. The preamble to the resolu-tions in Congress, declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a lie—a nefarious trap set by demagogues to catch their opponents. As such, we have denounced, and do denounce it; but, making this protest, we should have done as the Whigs did—have voted whatever supplies of men and money were asked for, holding the President

responsible before the country and the world.

Our opinion is, that the war, so unjustly and wickedly begun, should be pressed with vigor. It is the only alternative left. Clouds and darkness, is the only alternative left. Clouds and darkness, in consequence, rest upon our path in the future; but it has to be trod. We act upon this necessity, and do not hesitate to support the Government;—to privil all to sustain it,—for we war not against the South, nor the people of the South, but against slavery; and when there is a common foe in the field, and the summons comes to the citizen soldier, we know, and can know but one country and one duty, and would not now earlier to each test the summons comes to the citizen soldier, we know, and can know but one country and one duty, and would not urge another to go where we are not willing ourselves to lead.

But in taking this step, we shall neither shut our eyes to a vile and wicked policy, nor close our lips against the mercenary spirit which has invol-ved the country in the horrors of war. With our harness on, we feel, indeed, a more unconquerable determination to resist the giant cause of all this mischief; a stronger will than ever to overturn a corrupt dynasty, and elect as rulers, freemen who will stand by and defend the free. Not a jot of principle do we give up! Not a hair's breadth of sentiment, of opinion, or of opposition, shall we yield to the curse which, vampire-like, is sucking away the life-blood of the nation, and which, uness shaken off for ever, will destroy the Republic. while glutting its infernal lust.

The people of the United States have a hard

task before them. The public offices of the country, these many years, have been filled, for the most part, by demagogues, who have sported with the public weal, as children with their holiday purchases! And paid adherents, and a hireling purchase level to the country of the press, have labored to gloss and glorify their self ishness, and, even while perpetrating and perfect-ing their gigantic schemes of fraud, to embody their names in the public mind, as the essence of American greatness. We must be purged of this rottenness. There can be no safety, security, or stability to liberty or property, until we are. Now, as the only constitutional remedy the people have is through the ballot box, there must be established a sound and healthy public opinion, whereby worthy and nonest men shall be put in the places of the unworthy and dishonest. For this end, let all who are for peace and progress—let, especially, every friend of freedom, to whatever party he may belong—unite, and, heart to heart and hand in hand, labor with lusty sinew and ceaseless energy until the Constitution and Universal Liber-

Tx shall be acknowledged of all men.

Good friends for whom we can vouch, who know us, and who have stood by us from the beginning, will conduct the *True American* while we are away. They will be trammeled in nothing. No position taken by us, or necessary to be taken by them, in behalf of freedom, will they abandon or hesitate to assume. For the right, for justice, for universal liberty, they will plead as strongly and fearlessly as ever! Our paper is fell in this State, in Eastern Tennessee, in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. Let the reader glance at his map, and see what an inroad would be made upon slavery if the people of this large re-gion were roused against it! That they can be— that in our humble way we are hastening on this result, we know. Not for ourselves, then, but for the cause, do we ask the friends of freedom to sustain the True American!

Mr. Webster, in the discussion in the Senate on the 1st inst., stated his belief that the Oregon con-troversy would be settled and a permanent boundary established before the adjournment of Congres So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster, would not be expressed without some semi-official assurance, positive and reliable, of the fact.

Oregon--Important.

received instructions from his government, by the steamer Hibernia, to make a final overture for the cable adjustment of the Oregon question. He London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz. latitude 49 as the basis, leaving to Great Brit, in the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free na "igation of the Co-

ple, in their patriotism say, never mind the exnse! Would to heaven they were as eager to

New Hampshire.

The two Houses of the New Hampshire Legis-lature met in convention the 5th of June, and elected Anthony Colby Governor of the State for the ensuing year. On the same day he took the oath of office, and delivered his message.

And such a message, coming as it does from New Hampshire! It must gladden the hearts of patriots everywhere, to read it. It is free from the cant of party, and the slang of demagogues. It is earnest in whatever may improve the condition and elevate the character of the people. On the subject of slavery, Gov. Colby speaks out

Ours is a country of benevolent principles; and, touthern slavery excepted, of unequalled liberty. This exception—at variance with the doctrine of opular liberty—at variance with our declaration of liberty and equal rights, and repugnant to our noral sense, was entailed upon us by the framers of our Constitution, whose palliation for the ad-

The following is the vote by which the va elect to either House being present.

Mr. Hale has been elected U. S. Senator

Onward still!

Other people, like ourselves, have their difficul-ties and struggles. In Great Britain the oppressed have greater odds to contend against than we

Truthfully, as honest men,
They fight the fight of freedom.
Shall we lag behind? Let us catch the spirit of one of their bards, and say or sing as he said and sung, to and for his oppressed countrymen:

Onward, brothers! though we're weary,
Though the way seems long and dreary;
Pause not now to view the past,
Finnel not! flinch not! at the last;
Nerve each heart

And desecrate the name of ma Onward! let no laggard heart

Onward, brothers! though we're we Onward, though the way be dreary; Nerve each heart To take a part, Till the rableon be passed— Till the goal be reached at last— Onward! onward still!

Contemptible Cowardice.

There is a class of men, and papers, in the free States, that merit nothing but contempt and obloquy. In all that concerns slavery they show the rankest cowardice; they treat the subject with the fear and trembling which mark the minions of despotism. If violence be done by the slaveholder

We learn from very good authority, says the Journal of Commerce; that Mr. Packenham has itself shall be respected. And how can this be Hamilton County Ohio. Signs were soon given They make themselves bondmen, and all the laws in the world could not infuse into them the spirit of defied, and their mean spirit of riot foiled.

> object. Flattery, a certain sort of patronizing kind- free discussion—the only safe-guard of libertyness, appeals to prejudices, the rousing of passions, is suppressed by violence? Who are slaves if stirring up of a false pride,—all these means are nsed to blind them to the chains they wear. But in submit voluntarily or by compulsion to it?" The the free states no such efforts are made, and no such poor curs could not stand this rebuke. They means exist. How happens it, then, that the free slunk away, ashamed doubtless of their meanness laborers therein are so suicidal at any time, or under and cowardice any circumstances, directly or indirectly, as to give | The reply of Mr. Chase is a manly one, and their powers, to exert their influence, in defence of any man or set of men, of any system or parts of systems, that makes labor—the earning our bread men in the free States thus lend themselves to by the sweat of our brow-a degrading employ- violence, they are the tools of slavery, and fit to

> in Ohio, or any other free state, that the slaveholder can claim to be free; to purge from its soil the shall be entitled to peculiar privileges, and black spirit that was manifested in Colerain before it servitude exempted from the common law of right can preach liberty in the South. and justice, and you establish at once a caste which will be fatal to progress and equality, and which, in the end, will make labor, in public opinion, equally servile—on both sides of the river. How can it be otherwise? The laboring men, therefore, of the otherwise? The laboring men, therefore, of the otherwise? The laboring men, therefore, of the otherwise? and justice, and you establish at once a caste which cutting their own throats, by saying in word and act, "bondage is right; the negro ought to be a slave; he should have a master over him, and he other Constitution of State governments." must have, "He has, Thirty thousand men, slave-holders, occupy the position of masters. And what is the result? That they degrade every white laborer into the bill before the House of Representatives,

n of so great a blot upon our system was, in the slave states, and, just so far as they have

influence, degrade all laborers in the free!

Yet, men of toil in these free states, encourage papers and parties who seek to uphold the slavery of the south. Shame upon their cowardice! Shame upon the traitor spirit in them, which would dishonor their own noble calling! Labor is a blessing. honor their own noble calling! Lanor as piessing.

It is God's means given us to make men of ourselves, and to stamp upon human life the law of
love and progress. It is the hope of freedom. Let
not those, therefore, who live by it, and who expect their sons and daughters to live by it, do any thing in their day to dishonor it!

Moving of the Waters.

A year has not rolled round since the mob of Lexington declared that liberty of speech should not exist in Kentucky, and, to make good their fiat, destroyed the only free press in it.

Since that time we have trebled our subscription

in Kentucky, and every week brings us the names of new and open adherents to the cause. In many instances a club of poor white laborers unite and take one paper. Indeed there are few counties in the State where we cannot number many friends, and where there is not leaven enough to leaven

But, though aware of this steady increase of the Total. Vote. 256 any portion of the people of any county of the State, ready to make a public movement on the subject of slavery. It is not so easy to overcome public opinion so far as to take this step. But the men of Lewis county have proved themselves to be men. They have sent to us the following call.

Onward still!

There is something cheering in these words.—We like to hear them; and, whether spoken or sung, they revive the weary of heart, and cheer the bold in action.

"God helps those who help themselves." Most true. But when standing alone, and stragging alone, though the body be strong, the spirit is weighted down, and grows faint at the hereulian task it has to do. The cheer then, from a brother, heartily given, comes like a voice from heaven, and nerves man almost with heaven's strength.

The friends of freedom in Kentucky have taken their stand. They are known. Every battery which could be brought to bear against them has been used by slave-holders without intermission. But their ranks are unbroken, and recruits are coming in, and the voices of the free ring out clear and strong against human bondage.

Hey have sent to us the honowing calk.

Whereas, it is the constitutional right of the people of these United States freely to discuss whatever subject may involve their interests. And whereas, the subject of Slavery is now interiorist that whereas, the subject of Slavery is now interiorist. And whereas, the subject of Slavery is now interiorist that they have taken their stand. They are known. Every battery which could be brought to bear against them has been used by slave-holders without intermission.

But their ranks are unbroken, and recruits are coming in, and the voices of the free ring out clear and strong against human bondage.

whole of the American people,
John D. Tully,
Robert Toler,
Melvil Maple,
John Hills,
David Gillaspie,
David Gillaspie,
Franklin Osborn,
Mitton Evans,
John Green,
Alexander Smith,
Olee B. Marshall,
William Me.Nut,
Henson G. Toll,
James Meadows,
The friend who communicates this call writes a

The friend who communicates this call writes us a long and encouraging letter, and all that we regret is, that we are not able to answer his request, and to comply with the call of the noble friends of freedom in Lewis, at the time specified. We de-cline neither. We merely postpone the day of asserting in Lewis, "the constitutional right of the people of these United States, freely to discuss we live to return to our native State, we shall an swer the "call" of the men of Lewis, so that they face-and reason with them on the subject of "Slavery and Emancipation."

We feel cheered by this move more strongly than

we have language to express. The very wording of the call shows that the men who have signed it are men of decision and thought. They know what they are about. And the spirit apparent on the face of the call is at once enlarged and christian. To declare what is true and expose what is false—to do justice to the injured—to maintain noble ends of the men of Lewis. Thanks, friends, come when you will glory in it as the proudest act

ple of Lewis, we quote the following extract from a friend in Lewis.

Cabin Creek P. O., Lewis ?

Carry Creek, P. O., Lewis 7
Co., Kr., Max 27, 1846. 5
Long live C. M. Clay, that he may edit the True American, and write such pieces as "On-seard,"—(See True American, May 6th.)—said a neighfor farmer to me this morning, "I wish every man in Lewis county could see that piece, and see how it is that slavery affects him and his child." And said the same man, a great work is going on in our county in the public mind in reference to this question of Slavery. And said the, if the change continues to go on for the next twelve months in the same ratio that it has done for the last few months, the anti-slavery sentiment will be double months, the anti-slavery sentiment will be double the same ratio that it has done for the last few months, the anti-slavery sentiment will be double what it now is. Said he, I know a number of men just in this neighborhood, who declare they never will again vote for a slaver holder or one who is an apologist for slavery.

The anti-slavery sentiment of this county will soon be embodied and definitely known, and the fact will be made known that no man, whether Whig or Democrat, can have their votes who is either a practical slave holder or an apologist for slavery.

slavery.

The cause of emancipation is onward! But the object of this letter is to present to you a call of the beople to come to Lewis county and address them on the subject of Slavery and Emancipation.

despotsm. If violence be done by the slaveholder against their laws, they are as pointe as dancing masters, and talk of it as a matter of no moment whatever.

That the laborers of the free States should lend

"I Am Where They Are."

We thought, since the respectable and gentlemanly mob of the 18th, that outbreaks had ceased. But there are occasionally small doings in this way, and it would be hardly fair to pass

done if the laborers themselves sustain a system than ill other causes, makes toil that this privilege would not be allowed. A synonomous with servitude—a badge only of dismob gathered, and thought, by means of rotten honor! Idle and vain is it for them to struggle for eggs, and other gentlemanly appliances, to break social freedom, if they defend slavery in any form. up the meeting, and drive away the speaker. In

in the world could not intuse into them the spirit of freedom.

In the slave states, slaveholders seek to hide the result of slavery from the free laboring classes.

They resort to a thousand pliances to effect this "White Mr. Chase was speaking, a sot exclaimed, "Why don't you go where the slaves are!" an where they are!" was his cutting reply. "They resort to a thousand pliances to effect this "What slavery can be worse then that where they are!" was his cutting reply.

Fashion is power. Make it a matter of course clear itself from this kind of treachery before it

The State of Iowa.

for authorizing the formation of a State

sequence, be morcuseful and intelligent? The truth is, if we exmine this subject critically, we shall find that manal labor, connected with intellectual studies, is te truest means yet discovered of developing the value man.

We are not to sake trade, must be not, in consequence, it is worthy the sympathy and support of every genuine patriot and good citizen.

The following persons compose the Board of Directors: E. M. Gregory, Joseph Longworth, Edward Hunt, John Matson, Algernon S. Foster, Jacob Dennis, Giles Richards, Charles Cheney,

of developing the viole man.

We are apt to spose, because our institutions are free, that our reople must ever remain so. This is a mistake. If mammon be our God, if we be servile in spit, no laws can make us free. We cannot go beyed our own spirit; just as that is pure or impure, levated or degraded, shall we be, noble or ignobl honest or dishonest.

If we look at the bld world or the page.

be, noble or ignoble honest or dishonest.

If we look at thook and or the new, we shall find one cause closly connected with every mischief that befals seigty. It is the establishment by law, or public option, of an aristocracy. Nor does it matter whichives it, or what. If the law, as in England, confes titles and privileges upon the few, or if, as her, money, politics, or slavery, secures it through public opinion, the result in both cases will be the same, and nothing can prevent it. Our policy, hen, is clear. It is to exert every means which shall diffuse education and clevate labor, and to nake the one progress with elevate labor, and to nake the one progress with

The position of the ree States is most favorable for the establishment of manual labor schools.—
There are but two drawbacks that we know of, European and Southern influence. A man must be blind not to see that aistocracy in Great Britain is the cause of the sufferings and ignorance of the masses there. What is the laborer on the farm in England but a serf? And as the sire was so will the son be! And it is against this aristocratic spirit that the agitations in Great Britain have been directed; for pulic opinion there is enlightened enough to know that the aristocracy have borne down and trodden upon the poor, that they might rear themselves 1p, nobles of the land, upon their hard and unceasing toil. And that American must be heartless, as well as blind, who does not must be heartless, as well as blind, who does not see the same giant cure in slavery, as it exists in our own country. It is out of the unpaid labor of the blacks that the master forces the means to support his indolence and minister to his pride. Come what may, he is safe; and he cares not if, in addition to the wrongs come to the African, he degrades the poor white, nocking him with the sight of a freedom which he s never to enjoy. In both, contempt for labor—contempt for the laboring classes themselves—has grown up into a fixed law, until the privileged few, feel as if it were theirs by right, to wring out from the sweat of a half-paid and degraded toil their own honors and emoluments.

Assault and Death.

were would, therefore, if we had the power, convert every school and college into a manual labor institution; not only that we might resist every bad European influence, but that we might resist every bad European influence, but that we might check at once, and for ever, every home aggression upon the poor and needy. And we believe this would go far towards doing it; for the boy taught to labor, would be sure to respect labor. Nor is this allowing classes. And this would, if general, establish a union between classes which must not only destroy caste, but develope, through that union, a higher influence than has ever yet been exerted upon society. Wherein does the demagogue now obtain his power? Upon what does he plant himself, and stand up a man of power among his fellows? The source of his strength lies in the hate of the many against the few, of the poor against the rich. And why is it that good men among us fail so often to get the car of the masses when the car of the c fail so often to get the ear of the masses when they seek only to benefit and bless them? It is because of the distrust which exists towards the upper classes—a distrust fed and fanned by the demagogue, yet created by society itself. But start our youth right, educate them to labor, teach them from habit and principle to love it, and not only would they gain the ear of the laboring classes, because they honor and respect them, but they would control the demagogue, by removing from among us many of those glaring evils which avarice at the North, and slavery at the South, have so deeply embedded in our country.

We have called and emsidered ourselves conservative. But we know, as most reflecting men know, that there is no tope for any cause what-

know, that there is no lope for any cause what-ever except as we reach and influence the masses ever except as we reach and influence the masses of men. It is all right that property should be protected. We go as ar as he who goes the farthest on this point. But there is something higher and more sacred han property—the souls of men, and this truth w have yet to learn, before we can look for anything like stability, or enfor freedom, under any gevernment upon earth. The boy nursed amid erme and infamy is hung, because, in his madnessor lust, he firest the deeling of the wealthy man. The law fixes his gilt and punishment. But who is responsible for its manner and four four the firest the deeling of the wealthy man. The law fixes his gilt and punishment. But who is responsible for its manner and further than the firest the deeling of the wealthy man. The law fixes his gilt and punishment. But who is responsible for its manner and further than the firest the deeling of the wealthy man. The law fixes his gilt and punishment. But who is responsible for its manner and further finding the firest the deeling of the wealthy man. The law fixes his gilt and punishment. But who is responsible for its manner and the finding the firest the declination of the firest the following:

The New Orleans Tropic of the 5th, contains the following:

The Steamer Rodolph, arrived hers last evening from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Capt. To S. Alexander, lady, and Miss Alexander; two companies of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, and 92 from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Capt. To S. Alexander, lady, and Miss Alexander; two companies of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, and 92 from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Capt. To S. Alexander, and Lieuts. Wetmore, Burnell, Ermest, Dent, and Easton, attended by Dr. Simple from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Capt. To S. Alexander, and Lieuts. Wetmore, Burnell, Ermest, Dent, and Easton, attended by Dr. Simple from Port Caddo, bringing as passengers Capt. To S. Alexander, and Lieuts. Wetmore, Burnell, Ermest, Dent, and Easton, attended by Dr. Simple from Port Caddo, bringing as passen

and punishment. But who is responsible for its want of means in obtaining a right education? That hand of his would have been as ready to dan noble deed as to plant the fire-brand beneath the rich man's house, if it had been early and wiser directed; and the father and mother of that boy, if fairly dealt by, would have made as god and useful citizens as the groundest in the land. And what is wanting, a our country, to give the poor and the ignoran this right education. What is wanted, if you pease, to check crime, and stay the increase of criminals? Just the very thing which manual laber schools profess to have ches, lapan, Ton-ke-way, Waco, Withata, To-dat heart, as their aim and end—the education of labor—the making of kbor, in itself, really and truly, a badge of honor—and thereby removing envy, jealousy, hate, variee, and the angry competition, which heads, to work the support of the competition, which heads or the subscription of the competition, which heads or the competition, which heads or the competition, which heads or the competition of envy, jealousy, hate, varice, and the angry competition, which, houly, are plunging society deeper and deeper into social ill and difficulty.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Repuican, of the 8th instant.

Le alluded, a few days ago, to a difficulty be-

still, they learn to play the part of heartless politicians—having neither sympathy with, or knowledge of, the people. And what do they? They and Ivy, for the sealwar.

ment for Iowa. 'he act allows the new State ment for Iowa. 'he act allows the new State two Representativs in Congress until the next seciety! Would it be thus, if trained early and census. The newState will, in a short time, be duly organized an admitted into the Union as such.

Faimer's College.

We have readwith profit and pleasure the addresses delivered t the laying of the corner stone of the Farmer's Glelge, Hamilton county, Ohio, April 13, 1846; y R. H. Bishop, D. D., and J. W. Scott, D. D.

W. Scott, D. D.

We rejoice wheever we hear of the establishment of such institutions, and we trust the day will soon be when annual labor will be a necessary part of every learnd institution in the land. We look upon them asafeguards to society, as among the best means to erpetuate purity and freedom. Suppose every by in the land was taught to labor, could labor ver become degraded? Suppose every boy, an part of his education, was made master of sone trade, must he not, in consequence, be morcuseful and intelligent? The

E. M. GREGORY, President. CHARLES CHENEY, Sec'y. S. F. CARY, Treasurer.

 baff was opened:
 Coxconn, N. H., Juns 3d, 1846.

 Friend Tribune:
 The Legislature met to-day, and the House has just organized as follows:

 For Speaker;
 150n P. Hale of Dover.

 John P. Hale of Dover.
 130

 Samuul Swasey, Haverhill, (J.oco)
 118

 Seatetring (two Ind. one Loco):
 3

 Thomas J. Harris, Claremoun (Liberty)
 140

 Lewis Smith, Henniker, (Old Hünker)
 119

 Scattering:
 119

Scattering.

Cyrns K. Sanborn (Ind.) was chosen Assistant Clerk without opposition. Yours, &c.

The Senate met at the same time—three Locos, (one being absent—sick) and two independents—and chose Harry Hibbard of Bath (Loco) President pro. tem, and then met the House in joint ballot to fill the six senatorial vacancies, which they did as follows:

Peace with the Camanches The New Orleans Tropic of the 5th, contains the

competition, which, houly, are plunging society, deeper and deeper into sacial ill and difficulty. If correct in these opirions,—if it be true that manual labor schools tend to break down exclusiveness, in any and every form,—to establish a generous sympathy between all classes of society,—to make real and effective the great doctrine of freedom and of Christianity, the brotherhood of man,—let them, by all means, be encouraged and made as common as the schools in our land.

But, independent of these considerations, we wonder that wealthy men do not make it a point to direct their attention to this subject for the "schooling," of their own children. What kind of education do they get at schools and colleges! For what are they fit when they graduate! In the majority of cases, they have learned enough to be good for nothing. They enter a lawyer's office, and yawn over Coke and Blackstone, without the proposed of the standard control of the second of the sec

authority. The subject was meaning and the states Senate June the 5th. The g resolutions were offered:

sed, That the President be requested to the Senate whether any officer of the arring the past or present year, has called eers or militia into the service of the United without legal authority therefor; and, if so, is the number of said force, how it has been are ized, and whether officers of the line or staff been appointed contrary to law; whether and what measures have been adopted by President or the Department of War, or any any other authority under his direction, in renot os such officer and the troops so called into sice.

Buffalo Hump acknowledges that his party killed several Germans near San Antonio, (we suppose at Castroville,) he is essequently afraid to the state of the presented to furnish the Senate with any correspond to furnish the Senate June 10 June 10

the President or the Department of War, or any or any other authority under his direction, in relation to such officer and the troops so called into service.

\*\*Resolved, further, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate with any correspondence which may have taken place between the Secretary of War, and Major General Scott, of the United States Army, upon the subject of his taking the command of the Army of Occupation on the frontiers of Texas. And with a copy of any letter or letters written by General Scott to General Taylor by the direction or with the Nowledge of the Secretary of War. And that the President be requested, further, to inform the Senate whether any order was at any time, given by the President or the Secretary of War. And that the President or the Secretary of War to General Scott to General Scott has not tendered himself to the General Scott has not tendered himself to the Department of War as ready and willing to take command of the army to prosecute the wagainst Mexico, whenever the President shoult require his service; and whether he had not asked that command as due to him from his rank in the army.

\*\*Resolved, further, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate with copies of the Correspondence between General Edmund P. Gaines and the Government, from the first of Years.

\*\*The Senate then, at five o'clock, adjourned.\*\* Mr. Webster, to answer me this. If Gen. Taylor was put into a critical position, as was alleged, who the form of the orders of General Gaines, he was responsible for it, and the case presented itself to the Kennete in a very different light from what it other correspondence between General Edmund P. Gaines, and did not regard the information received, as fir as it had been made known, as warranting a censure. If the President had sanctioned the orders of General Gaines, he was responsible for it, and the case presented itself to the troops to Texas or Mexico, he was also responsible for this. He was determined, to probe the residence of the wave

The Senator from Maryland has said that the fart—"is 'that all! Is the whole sum of all that there are rules above the Constitution and above the laws! that in his own words there may be times for setting the law aside and the Constitution aside! He was very sure that his friend would not re-assert to-morrow what he had asserted to-day.
Mr. Archer. He has asserted very strange

Mr. Webster—I know it, and therefore I have risen to reply to him. If the Senator was right, the Constitution was not worth a straw. It was made for peace alone, and not for war. There was no man who heard with more pleasure than himself of the brave deeds of our brave men. He respected them however just so far as they respected the laws. respected them however just so far as they respected the laws.

Mr. W. said he had no commendation for laurels obtained above the law and beyond the Constitution. He gloried in those principles which were achieved under the Constitution and under the law. Who shall rear another fabric when this Constitution is destroyed? He may find men to fight new battles and obtain new victories, but where is he who shall rear us another Constitution when this is destroyed? Is it to be a miserable thatched cottage, to protect us in sunshine and to be blown about our ears in a storm?

He desired not to censure General Gaines, and would not do it, if he could help it. He wished to know more about it. Had General Gaines been a function of the country of the count

Emigration to Oregon.

marche found film marched in some other quarter than to the frontier of Mexico.

Emigration to Oregon.

By a member of Congress the Baltimore Argus has received the following interesting letter.

I have just returned from the Oregon camps above this, which I visited to inform myself concerning the emigration to the Pacific. The party, in front must, at this date, he nearly 300 miles from this frontier. In fact, they are strung along the read from the Iowa village to the Paronees, on the Nebraska. I have wandered a week over with the Iowas and Soucs, from whose villages they start on the great prairies. They have left this season, well provided with everything except pilots, but without any organization. The consequence of which, I fear, will be that the Pawnees, Sioux, and other will Indians of the prairies, will not only rob, but kill many of them off, as they find them in small parties. The next news we have from them, I fear, will be that some disaster of this kind has happened. They are all on the plains except forty wagons, which I left at 81. Joseph to cross to-day and to-morrow. They will go together, and, I think, will be strong enough! Two hundred and sixteen wagons, exclusive of these, have left the lowa agency and mouth of Nishnebotina; making altogether three hundred and fifty-six wagons; each wagon has, in general, four yoke of oxen, which, added to the loose stock, would make about two thousand head of cattle taken. The number of souls could not be ascertained, but it will average about five to wagon, which would give about thirteen hundred which, added to the loose stock, would make about two thousand lead of cattle taken. The number of souls could not be ascertained, but it will average about five to awagon, which would give about thirteen hundred which, added to those who leave Independence, would make about two thousand lead of cattle taken. The number of souls could not be ascertained, but it will average about five to awagon, which would give about thirteen hundred which, and added to those

California. They could and would do it, and I take it for granted our government will declare war; all they want is a chance.

From the Austin (Texas) Democrat.

Indian News — Miss Parker and other.

Capt. Rice arrived from the Council Ground on Thursday last—to him we are indebted for the annexed itens of Indian news.

Col. Leonard H. Williams, with a party of ten others, was despatched to Pahucai's camp on the False Washita; on the 29th of April, he sent a runner to Gov. Butler, informing him of having found Miss Parker and a yellow girl in the Gamanche camp. The former was acquainted with Col. Williams in the early and happy days of her existence; during his stay she continued to weep incessantly. Twelve mules and two mule loads of merchandise were offered for her; but refused by the Indians, who say they will die rather than

Gen. Gaines.

It would seem that Gen. Gaines issued his call minds replete with half the horrors of that unfor-

meet a crisis growing out of the removal of the troops to Texas or Mexico, he was also responsible for this. He was determined to probe this matter to the bottom.

I desire to know, continued Mr. W., if in the smoke and fog of this war, which the Government by legal and Constitutional means has power to carry on, and to prosecute to all just ends, and for all just purposes, whether the Executive, and those acting under him, have disregarded the law, Mr. Johnson said he was opposed to the Resolutions. The orders given antecedent to the 2d of May had been approved of by the Executive—The power given to the President to repel invasion was given to him alone. He had no power to delegate it to anybody. But the troops ordered out had been ordered out and their services accepted. The conduct of General Gaines was governed by the extegency of the case. It was done illegally and without any power whatever, General Gaines had not called upon the State Executive, because he had not the power to do so under the law of 1775.

Mr. Johnson spoke also in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Sevier. He could not see the motive of it, and would not vote for it, regarding it as entirely extraneous matter, having no correspondence with the subject matter under consideration. If General Scott had violated the laws, he was menable. If he had written a tart letter to the Executive, or a letter in homely phrase, was he to be called to account for this by the Senate! Mr. Johnson commended the general conduct of Scott and his military life.

Mr. Webster dissented from the broad and liberal strain with the regarded as unjust and illegal acts—From the earliest times of the Government there were always excuses for the violation of law. It was always pronounced to be for the public good, for public necessity.

The Senator from Maryland has said that the first "if" that all I' is the whole sum of all that the first "if" that all I' is any work the farm.

speech on Oregon in the following decisive lan-

The Missante Senate concludes his famous speech on Oregon in the following decisive last agreement of the program of the following decisive last gauge:

I have performed a painful day. I waited long helors I could undertake it. To make head against ampas of error—to set a main on light that had been led astray—was a hercolean task, but I have vernity and the program of the progr

The U. S. ship Raritan, and steamer Mississippi were at anchor off Islo Verde, and the ship Falmouth off the port, engaged in maintaining the blockade.

The blockade of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th. Fifteen days were allowed to all neutral vessels in port to load and depart. The British main packet will enter and leave as heretofore, and will be permitted to take specie only. The day the Louisians sailed information reached. Vera Cruz that Manzadan and Topic had pronounced in favor of Gen. Santa Auna. Gen. Alvarez in the South was carrying on a disastrous war against the Government. It was reported that President Paredes intended leaving Mexico with troops to reinforce the army at the North.

By an order from the Government the Americans Consul at Vera Cruz was commanded to close his office and to leave, with all the Americans, in eight days from the date of the order, which was issued on the 18th. The Consul intended to embark on the 26th on board the U. S. steamer Missisippi. The Louisians, as well as the other American vessels above mentioned, were to leave Vera Cruz in the greatest burry, for fear they would be screed by the Government, Great animosity exists against the Americans, particularly since the defeat of the Mexican Generals. They beat old Taylor most shamefully—on paper. When it came to cold steel and gunpowder, their vaporing vanished in the dismal certainty of being themselves most mercilessly thrashed.

The ploth of Ampudia and other Mexican Generals. They beat old Taylor most shamefully—on paper. When it came to cold steel and gunpowder, their vaporing vanished in the dismal certainty of being themselves most mercilessly thrashed.

The following from an address to the citzens of Coabuila by General Vasquer is too exquisite a specimen of fanfaronade to be lost.

"My friends, I will only inform you that a this moment in Matamoros our cannon has already thundered, and that our worthy and excellent General-in-Chief of the division, Don Matano Arista, and all the valiant soldiers under his comm

o pifer from us, &c. &c. &c. \(\frac{11}{11}\).

The Vera Cruz papers are outrageous at thockade, and are full of the most heroic patriotism and devoted valor, besides being profile of the abuse the hated "Stars and Stripes," which the cost Osus Castilian furnishes.

The following is the letter addressed to the comanders of neutral vessels in the harbor of Vera uz, by Capt. Fitzhugh, of the steamer Missississis.

constant special containing formulaes.

The following is the letter addressed to the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels of the large of the profession of the commender of rounded vessels in the large of the

Senator Benton.

The Missouri Senator concludes his famous and with an air of the utmost nonchalance, to point to the following decisive land the shape of mortars and eighteen-pounders, to

the towns of Reynosa, Camargo and Mier were in the habit of smuggling goods from Texas; they all allowed the process of the Caran's mules, horses, &c. which the latter sold to the people of the Southern States, the people of the Southern States, the people of the Southern States, the people in the control of Mexico, it was that he issued the proclamation in question. Besides, the population on the East bank of the river searcely reaches to more than a leggue or two beyond its bank, except on the road leading from Matamoras to the Nucces, where two or three ranches are found about half way between the two rivers. If people are found, therefore, at any considerable distance from the Rio Grande, it would have been presumptive evidence that they intended to hold intercourse with the enemy.

The Burits, diminutive of Burra, ass—therefore little ass, and not Baretta, as the letter-writers call it—is a rancho, farm, consisting of less than a dozen buts, and of reeds plastered with mud, and belongs to Antonio Salinas, the chalanero, or ferry-man.

Matamoras contains perhaps 6,000 inhabitants.

Three-fourths of the houses are made of reeds plastered with mud, and of adobes, (unburned brick), the remaining fourth of soft brick. I do not believe there is a house in town capable of resisting a four to soft between the twe are office from Gen. Taylor. The three first letters relate to the details of the two actions of the St and 9th, and the defence of Fort Brown. As these will probably be sent into Congress to-morrow morning by the President of the United States, it is most respectful to that body to suspend their publication until they have been laid before it. Pour other letters were received at the War Office at the same time from Gen. Taylor, We are obligingly furnished with copies of such portions of them as are considered proper for publication. They will be found to be of an interesting character.

Head Quarters of Occupation, 2 Carry of ordanace and other public stores, Several hundred muskets, and 200 shells are a

We are obligingly furnished with copies of such portions of them as are considered proper for publication. They will be found to be of an interesting character.

Head Quarters of Occupation, Citte of Matamoras, May, 18, 1846.

Sith: I have the honor to report that my very limited means for crossing rivers prevented a complete prosecution of the victory of the 9th instant. A ponton train, the necessity of which I exhibited to the department last year, would have enabled the total the department last year, would have enabled the army to cross on the evening of the battle, take this city, with all the artillery and stores of the enemy, and a great number of prisoners—in short, to destroy entirely the Mexican army. But I was compelled to await the artival of heavy mortars, with which to menace the town from the left bank, and also the accumulation of small boats. In the mean time the enemy had somewhat recovered from the confusion of his flight, and ought still, with the 3,000 men left him, to have made a respectable defence. I made every prepartion to cross the river above the town, while Lieut. Col. Wilson, made a diversion on the side of Barita, and the order of march was given out for I o'clock yesterday, from he camp near Fort Brown, when I was waited upon by General Reguena, empowered by General Arista, commanding-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, to treat for an armstice until the governments should finally settle the question. I replied to this, that an armstice was out of the question; that a month of the confusion of the question; that a month of the confusion of the question is the confusion of the question; that a month of the confusion of the question; that a month of the question is the confusion of the question of the q

draw his forces, teaming the pulse product product of the above was promised in the afternoon, but none came, and I repaired at sundown to join the army, already in position at a crossing some two miles above the town. Very early this morning the bank was occupied by our two 18- pounders and three batteries of field artillery—and the crossing commenced—the light companies of all the battalions were first thrown over, followed the valenteer and regular cavaity. No resis-

all the battalions were first thrown over, followed by the volunteer and regular cavalry. No resis-tance was made, and I was soon informed from va-rious quarters that Arista had abandoned the town with all his troops the evening before, leaving only the sick and the wounded. I immediately despatched a staff officer to the prefect to demand a surrender, and in the mean time a commission was sent by the prefect to confer with me on the same point. I gave as-surances that the civil rights of the citizens would be respected, and our troops at once dropped confer with me on the same point. I gave assurances that the civil rights of the citizens would be respected, and our troops at once dropped down opposite the town, and crossed at the "Upper Ferry," the American flag being displayed at "Fort Faredes," a Mexican rodoubt near the crossing. The different corps are now encamped in the outskirts of the city. To-morrow I shall make suitable arrangements for the occupation of the town, and for taking possession of the public property. More than three hundred of the enemy's wounded have been left in the hospitals. Arista is in full retreat towards Monterey with the fragments of his army.

I deeply regret to report that Lieut George Stevens, a very promising young officer of the second dragoons, was accidentally drowned this morning while attempting to swim the river with his squadron. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,

Brevet Brig, Gen. U. S. A. Comdg.
To the Addulates Army of Occupation, ?

Headquarters Army of Occupation, ?

Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Army or Occupation, 7
Metamoras, Mexico, May 20, 1846. 5
Su:—On the 26th of April I had occasion to advise the department that hostilities had actually broke out, and that in consequence I had found it necessary to use the authority with which I was vested, and call upon the governors of Louisiana and Texas for a force, each, of four regiments. The eight regiments thus called for would make a force of nearly 5,000 men, which I deemed sufficient to meet the wants of the service in this

The committee submitted the following resolutions of the control o

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, June 9, 1846.

Senate.
The Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up.
A debate arose upon the propristy of making appropriation for carrying the mil between New
York and Liverpool, which lased until the ad-

Mr. Vinton asked leave to make a Report from the Select Committee, which was agreed to, and the report was read—the Committee stating that it is not true that Mr. Webster used the public money (secret service fund) without the knowledge of the President, or that he applied it to his own use. The Committee state that the law and the practice have always been that the President had complete centrol of the mency, and has had power to use it according to his pleasure.

Mr. Tyler says, in his testimeny, that Mr. Webster acted under his direction, and made no use of the public money but such as was warranted by him.

mers, and a host of others, whose names are made familiar to American ears, by their connection with science, learning and piety.

The address from Exeter, England, to Cincinnati, Ohio, was signed by about sixteen hundred men of all grades, from nobility downward, but the meeting at which this address was adopted declined the honor of ladies' names, whereupon the ladies undertook the work on their own account, and prepared an "address from the women inhabitants of the city of Exeter, in England, to the women of the city of Philadelphia, and of the United States generally." It is a sweet and feeling address, signed by sixteen hundred and twenty females. Midway in the interesting list is the name of Mrs. Dymond, the widow, we presume of the author of the celebrated Essays on Mortality, a work on ethics that has been fovorably received in the United States.—U. S. Gazetle.

Christianity and War.

If some pestilence were now raging on our South-Western border, mowing down a hundred or two human beings per day, and threatening to overspread the land, what a profusion of prayers, and fastings, and deprecations of God's wrathful justice, would be heard from all our ten thousand churches! If news had but arrived that the inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande, no matter on which bank residing, were pining and dying for food, what thrilling appeals would be head from all our ten thousand churches! If news had but arrived that the inhabitants of the valley of the Rio Grande, no matter on which bank residing, were pining and dying for food, what thrilling appeals would be made of the collegation of the culture of the grape, of the valleys of the bod origing gradually away into the bourning sands, and their bodies tumbled hurriedly into holes like carrion, mobs assemble to shout and dance over the 'glorious' tidings; and every ear is strained for more bulletins of butchery. We hear that the Mexican army is starzing, after be-

reading coming from Mr. Brinkerhoff's own political friends.

The report of Mr. B. was exceedingly partizant in its character. That part of it which attracted most attention was the letter from Mr. Smith, of Mainer, which, it it reflected at all upon Mr. Smith, of Mainer, which, it it reflected at all upon Mr. Was the letter from Mr. Smith, of Mainer, which, it it reflected at all upon Mr. Was the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of the testimony. The question when the whole of the testimony. The question when the place of the conclusion of the was engaged in discussing the Supplemental War bill—the question being upon earl of them were disgraded of the House. Senate.

The Semate was engaged in discussing the Supplemental War bill—the question being upon earl of them were disgraded of the House. Senate.

The Semate was engaged in discussing the Supplemental War bill—the question being upon early of the work of the war with Mexico, and first properties of the work of the war with Mexico as the only war we might have have been discussed to the conclusion of the war with Mexico was the only war we might have been discussed to the conclusion of the war with Mexico was the only war we might have been discussed to the proper of the work.

This speech excited disgust among Senators for its overhearing manner and for its alliesions to the prepared for the worst.

The week of the Crigon question, it was the war with Mexico.

Me Mexicon of the Crigon question, on the war with Mexico.

Me Mexicon of the Crigon question of part is one of the worst.

The war with Mexico.

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The war with Mexico.

Me have been dependent of particulated the war with the with the without the war with the with the worst. The war with the with the work of the worst.

The war with Mexico.

Me have been

umbia river. The heaviest weigh from 45 to 50 pounds.

The Chase.—Game is found in profusion, as, for example, thousands of the Elk, which gather in herds, and in the summer are very fat. Equally numerous are the vast herds of wild horses, deer, antelopes, &c. Of bears, there are great numbers. And, in the rainy season especially, one can kill immense flocks, I might say miltions, of ducks, geese, cranes, pelicans, &c. Beaver, too, and land otters, may still be found in some abundance, chiefly in the mountains.

With great recard, &c. A. J. Suffer, With great recard, &c. A. J. Suffer, and the sum of the control of

A. J. SUTTER.

The Agency Office of the True American in Cincinnati, has been removed to the S. E. corner of Walnut and

# COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Market.

.—There is no perceptible market since our last we

mon \$16 per bbl., kits \$3, and tierce \$24; pickled herrings \$8 per bbl.; pickled cod \$7 per bbl.

Prurrs.—The supply of fruits is limited. We quote oranges at \$5 60 per box; Sicily lemons \$5 00 do; raisins, M. R. \$2 25 \$2 \$2 \$0 do; figs, none in first hands; currants He per lb; almonds, S. S. 14 \$216c.; dried apples \$1 00 from wagons, and \$1 12\frac{1}{2} from stores. Prues \$20 \$2 \$2 per lb \( \) Zante currants 14 \$15c. per lb.

PLASSIED.—Very little demand, and we continue our quotations as nominal at \$0c.

Gunny Bass.—We quote them at 16c. as their nominal

a decided ingrovement or me pures years and rate \$3 1094 by second rate \$1.5094 755, common \$139

150. In addition to the above we quote 4 hhds, averaging \$4.5095.

Tallow—We quote at 6300 be.
Wood.—This article has declined; we quote sales of washed at 292-30c; junwahed 109/12c. Dull.

Wissery.—The receipts are light, with a limited demand. Sales of common, at the river, yesterday, were made at 136s; recelling from store at 15c.

CINCINNA'II, June 15. — PLOUR.—Sales Saturday, of 160, 200 and 100 brls at \$2 90; 50 at 2 85; 49 at 2 81, and 200, the brls wet and maddy, at 2 72.

there must have been at least eight hundred before the property of the propert

DOMESTIC MARKET.

Cambridge, May 16th, 1846. Camoriage, May 10th, 1840.

Sir,—If the following lines, suggested by the recent death of Torrex, appear to you worthy of the columns of the "True American," they are at your disposal.

Yours, for the good cause,
C. M. Clax, Esq. F.

C. M., CLAY, ESQ.
Tits spring, and flowers, their earthy prison breaking,
Where icy winter long has kept them bound,
In the free air to glorious life awaking,
Spread richest beauty and sweet fragrance round;
Bursting their bonds, the murmuring streams
Welcome with sparkling smiles the sun's reviving

beams,— While 'mid the trees, that seemed in wintry day With naked outstretched arms for summer's breez to pray, Cluster green leaves, kind Nature's richest dress, And birds in sweetest song their happiness expres

And birds in sweetest song their happiness express.

Pit time for him to die, his prison breaking,
Where laws of man, not God, have kept him bound,
Through death of shame to better life awaking—
From man's contempt, to be by angels crown'd.
Bursting its bonds, the impatient soul
Bursting its bonds, the impatient soul
Burnaptured springs to gain its destined goal;
No more condemned, where crime its guilt atones,
Now furious rages, now remorsful moans,—
The mercy man denied of Heaven to pray,
A warning stern to those who pity's laws obey.

Verke see he's "gill see the meetile, feelies."

A warning stern to those who pity's laws obey.

"Yet he was rash," will say the worldly feeling,
"And zeal misguided led his steps astray."
Do not your hearts to pity's dictates steeling,
Cold-blooded prudence uncontrolled obey!
Nor wonder that the streams of feeling so
Into his heart's great reservoir should flow,
That, filled and overflowing, gathering force,
E'en prudence yielded to their onward course,
Blame not too much, by heartless custom led,
Where not the hearts's in error, but the head.

Where not the hearts's in error, but the head.

Misguided men! whose cruel, foul oppression
Thus urged him on to break your human laws,
Oh, when ye too have need of intercession,
May Heaven in greater mercy judge your cause!
Though from the ground your brothers' murders call
And hovering vengeance seems about to fall,—
Still may you find, to avert, a pitying heaven,
And meet the mercy you have never given.—
Hark! as I pray, his prayer ascends for you—
"Father, forgive! they know not what they do."

Baby Talk.

The editor of the New York Gazette says:
It did our heart good to hear a young and happy mother sing to her darling pet after the following manner:—

Where is the baby? Bess its heart—
Where is myrapic darling her?

Where is muzzer's darling boy?

Does it hold its ittle hands apart, Does it hold its ittle hands apart,
The dearest, besen toy!
And so it does; and will its ittle chin
Grow jest as fat as butter?
And will it poke its ittle fingers in
Its tunnin ittle mouth, and mutter
Nicey wicey words,
Just like ittle yaller birds?
And its will; and so it may,
No matter what its pappy, mammy say,
And does it wink its ittle eyesses,
When its mad, and ups and crieses?
And does it squall like chick-a-dees
At every thing it sees?
Well it does! why not, I pray?
Ant it imuzzer's darlin creg day!
Oh! what's the matter? oh my! oh my!
What makes my sweetest chicken ky?
Oh nasty, ugly pin, to prick it—
Its darlin muzzer's darlin cricket!
There! there! she's thrown it in
The fire—the kuel, icked pin!
There! bush, my honey: go to seep
Rocked in a kadle of a deep?

## SELECTIONS

M. Felck, the Dutch Minister, having M. Felck, the Dutch Minister, having made a one-sided proposition for the admission of English ships, by which a considerable advantage would have accrued to Holland, a long and tedious negotiation ensued. It was dragged on, month after month, without arriving one step nearer to a consummation, the Dutch still holding out for their own interests. At last Mr. Canning's patience was exhausted. Sir Charles Bagot, our ambassador at the Hague, was one day attending at Court, when a despatch in cipher was hastily put into his hand. It was very short, and evidently very urgent; but, unfortunately, Sir

sends generals, with their troops, to carry fire and sword into the fearful passes of a mountainous country, to avenge the death of a murdered traveller—and who then down a sojourner in the midst of them.

Curran and George IV.

Curran and George IV.

The following anecdote was related by George IV. to Mathews:—" Yes, strange to say, Mr. Mathews, I never saw Curran but once, when he dined with me at Carlton House. I had assembled a party I ton House. I had assembled a party I thought likely to set him at his ease, and draw him out. It was composed chiefly of men of eminence in his own profession. For some time nothing occurred that could give me any estimate of his intellectual calibre; but the very highest sense of his tact, taste, and intuitive good manners. On his introduction, and for some time after, I saw nothing but a mean-looking, ill-favored little person, very taciturn withal. After dinner, in the hope of eliciting something characteristic from him, I proposed the "health of the bar." Infinitely to my chagrin, up rose Lord Erskine, who, after a long, verbose, and rather pompous speech, wound up with some such care.

ance, threepence.—Picking up a handkerchief, one penny to boys, twopence to men.
—Shutting a cab-door, to the waterman one
penny; where does your honor want to
go? twopence.—Assistance in case of accident, varies from sixpence to a shilling;
—and so on. He who would be so foolbacky set refeat the what at the same at the solution of the latest what they are actually laughted
about at this moment. Those deprayed
elderly gentlemen—as Mark Tapley would
say—do come out so strong at Wedding
Breakfasts. go? twopence.—Assistance in case of accident, varies from sixpence to a shilling;—and so on. He who would be so foolhardy as to refuse these regular demands, while his bravery might be extolled, would with the solution of course by standar, and loud cries of "hear, hear! while his bravery might be extolled, would incur the odium of every bystander, and might think himself fortunate if he escaped the open execrations of the disappointed benefactor. Such a state of things is very disgraceful in an age calling itself an era of refinement, and turning up its nose at all bygone times, as if there were nothing that was good or great in them. If out-of-door civility must have its price, let there be a regular body of such "helps" enrolled at once; give them a regular livery, and let

bad my man. Up he got: and certainly made a most refined and exquisits speech. I was particularly struck with the contrast wines the seven Erskins and Curran in the termination of their respective speeches. "The nobel leaf's and Curran; in speak-had the good fortune to be derived, has added that, proud as he is off is ancestry, he is not less so of his calling, which has been the means of cleaving him to the perrage."

I have been a present to the table of his prince." Pollendly's Micellang.

Assessate of Yun. Mour's celebrity was interest to all the mount of the prince of the prince

Hague, was one day attending at Court, when a despatch in cipher was hasily put into his hand. It was very short, and evidently every urgent; but unfortunately, Sir. Charles, not expecing such a communication, had not the key of the cipher with him. An interval of intense anxiety followed, until he obtained the key, when, to his infinite astonishment, he deciphered the following despatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"In mastered Genamere, the fault of the Dutch Is gring too laife, and asking too much." The Minister kept his word, within the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Non Snaperoan Facility with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"Non Snaperoan Facility with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"Non Snaperoan Facility with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"Non Snaperoan Facility with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The Minister kept his word, within the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The Minister kept his word, within the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"And the Genamer of the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

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"The Minister kept his word, within the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"And the Genamer of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The Windows of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The windows of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The windows of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The windows of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The windows of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The windows of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The windows of Secretary

Breakfasts.

A tremendous knocking on the table, and

have so many idle young nephews and pretty baggages of nieces—[oh, oh, and cheers.]—who will get married whether anybody pleases or no,—[a voice, 'Quite right,' and cheers]—that the only consolaregular body of such "helps" enrolled at regular rate of payment for listed preson, very taciturn withal. After dinner, in the hope of eliciting something characteristic from him, I proposed the "health of the bar." Infinitely to my chagrin, up rose Lord Erskine, who, after a long, verbose, and rather pompous speech, wound up with some such conclusion as the following—"that, though descended from a line of illustrious ancestors, he had reason to be proud of the profession of the law, which had raised him, an unworthy member of it, to the peerage." Determined not to be altogether baffled in my aim, I then proposed the health of the Irish bar. Here I

But what I mean to say was—that—you understand—had the matters been otherwise—in short—there is no use mincing the matter, I eavy my friend John Joliffe his sweet little wife. [Cheers.] For, gentlemen, I have known her, and can appreciate her; and a better—[cheers.]—kinder—[louder cheers.]—more loveable—[still louder cheers.]—and more loving being, never from the sphere of a dutiful wife. [The superlative of cheering.] And I know John Joliffe too; and all I will say of him is, and the highest compliment I can pay to him is, to assure you that he is worthy of his good fortune. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, the young pair are impatient to be off. 'Tis very natural. Let us then drink all happiness to the wedded couple—upstanding, with all the honours, and one cheer more for the brde.''

And mingling in the spirit our voice with But what I mean to say was-that-you

more for the brde."

And mingling in the spirit our voice with the glad burst of shouting which hails the conclusion of Uncle John's oration, we too join heart and soul in the "one cheer more for the bride."—The People's Journal.

a resolute man in six weeks bring himself to rise at any hour of the twenty-four? Certainly he can; but not without appropriwithout any corresponding leap at the other terminus of his sleep. To rise at eight instead of eleven, presupposes that a man goes off to bed at twelve instead of three. Yet this recondite truth never, to his dying day, dawned on Dr. Johnson's mind. The conscientious man eontinued to pave a disagreeable place with good intentions, and daily resolutions of amendment; but at length died full of years without having once seen the sun rise, except in some Homeric description, written (as Mr. Fynes Clinton makes it probable) thirty centuries before. The fact of the sun's rising at all, the Doctor adopted as a point of faith, and by no means of personal knowledge, from an insinuation to that effect in the most ancient of Greek books. — Tait's Magazine.

Narston.

land, Carnot, Sieyes, Prince Cobourg, the Duke of Brunswick, La Fayette, are full of character; and not less animated are those of his still more eminent contemporaries in the English and Irish Senate aries in the English and Irish Senate-Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Grattan, Cas-tlereagh, Clare, and Curran. With so many attractive features, it may readily be believed that "Marston" is a very striking narrative, and well worthy the great repu-tation of its distinguished author.

Remarkable Scientific Discovery.

We copy from the Chronotype the fol-lowing account, prepared by a gentleman who is fully versed in such subjects, of Pro-fessor Michael Faraday's second great discovery of the present winter. It will be perceived that this involves an entirely new series of principles from those suggested by the discovery of the magnetism of a polar-ized ray of light, announced some months since by this distinguished philosopher: FARADAY'S SECOND DISCOVERY .- In the

the glad burst of shouting which hails the conclusion of Uncle John's oration, we too join heart and soul in the "one cheer more for the bride."—The People's Journal.

Thoughts on going a Journey.

One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey; but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; but out of doors, Nature is company enough for me. I am then never less alone than when alone;

"The fields hisstudy, Nature was his book." I cannot see the wit of walking and talking at the same time. When I am in the country, I wish to vegetate like the country. I wish to vegetate like the country. I am not for criticising hedge-rows and black cattle. I go out of town in order to forget the town and all that is in it. There are those who for this purpose go to watering-places, and carry the metropolis with them. I like more elbow room and fewer incumbrances. I like solitude, when I give mysel up to it, for the sake of solitude; nor do I ask for "A friend in my retreat," Whom I may wissper solitude is sweet."

The soul of a journey is liberty—perfect liberty to think, feel, do just as one pleases. We go a journey chiefly to be free of all impediments and of all inconveniences—to leave ourselves behind, much more to get rid of others. It is because I want a little breathing-space to muse on indifferent matters, where contemplation we go a journey chiefly to be free of all impediments and of all inconveniences—to leave ourselves behind, much more to get rid of others. It is because I want a little breathing-space to muse on indifferent matters, where contemplation

"May plume her fathers, and let go her wings, That, in the various bustle and resort, Were all too ruffled, and sometimes impaird," that I absent myself from the town for a while, without feeling at a loss the moment I am left by myself. Instead of a friend in a post-chaise or in a tilbury, to exchange good things with, and vary the same stale topics over again, for once let me have a truce with impertinence. Give me the clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner—and then to thinking! It is hard if I cannot start some game on these loan heaths. I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy. From the point of yonder rolling cloud, I plunge into my past being, and revel there, as the sun-burnt Indian plunges headlong into the wave that wafts him to his native shore. Then long-forgotten things, like

"Sunken wreck and sumless treasures," burst upon my eager sight; and I begin to feel, think, and be myself again. Instead of an awkward silence, broken by attempts at wit or dull commonplaces, mine is that undisturbed sileace of the heart which alone is perfect eloquence. No one likes puns, alliterations, antithesis, argument, and analysis, better than I do; but I sometimes had rather be without them.

"Leave, oh, lave me to my repose!"

I have just now other business in hand, which would seen idle to you, but is with me.

puns, alliterations, antithesis, argument, and analysis, better than I do; but I sometimes had rather be without them.

"Leave, oh, lave me to my repose!"
I have just now other business in hand, which would seen idle to you, but is with me

"Very stuT of the conscience."
Is not this wild ose sweet without a comment? Does not this daisy leap to my heart, set in its coat of emerald? Yet if I were to explain to you the circumstances that has so endeared it to me, you would smile. Had I rot better then keep it to myself, and let is serve me to brood over, from here to yonder craggy point, and from thence onward to the horizon? I should be but bad company all that way, and therefore prefer being alone. I have heard it said that you may, when the moody fit comes on, walk or ride on by yourself, and indulge your reveries. But this looks like a breach of manners, a neglect of others, and you are thinking all the time you ought to rejoin your party.

"Out upon such half-faced fellowship," say I. I like to be left entirely to myself, or entirely to the disposal of others; to talk or be silent, to walk or sist still, to be social or solitary.—Hazzlitt.

Dr. Johnson and Early Rising.

Every body knows that Dr. Johnson was all his life reproaching himself with lying too long in bed. Always he was sinning (for he thought it a sin); always he was repenting; always he was vainly endeavoring to reform. But why vainly? Camot a resolute man in six weeks bring himself to rise at any hour of the twenty-four? Centainly he can; thut nat work and a supple to get the first series of railways lated on the broad. No public have ment do the prevailing dimensions of 4 feet 8½ inches. The mineral railways of England vary from 2 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches, the latter only being worked by steam. In Scotland, the passenger gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. The mineral railways of England vary from 2 feet to 4 feet 8½ inches the latter only being worked by steam. In Scotland, the passenger gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches the latter only being worked by steam.

get into an omnibus. Of course she rejects the hand that is held out to her by male Civility—It might give her a squeeze. Certainly he can; but not without appropriate means. Now the Doctor rose about eleven, A. M. This, he fancied, was shocking; he was determined to rise at eight, or at seven. Very well; why not? But will it be credited that the one sole change ogrudery totters, makes a snatch at Civility's

Marston.

The new novel just published, under the title of "Marston, or the soldier and statesman," from the pen of the celebrated author of "Salahtiel," whilst assuming to make the reader acquainted with the career of one who alternately fills the highest offices in the State, makes him familiar, also, with the great men and distinguished personages, of both sexes, with whom, in the course of his various adventures, he was brought into contact. The hero, during the outbreak of the French Revolution, becomes an observer of the perils of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, of the devotion of their remorseless enemies. His portraits of Napoleon and Josephine, of Robespierre, Danton, Dumourier, Madame Ropers of the state of the career of the state of the

Virginians—Perhaps it was an incendiary passage from Jefferson, or Patrick Henry, or John Randolph.

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WESTERN PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTORY AND PRINTER'S DEPOT,
CINCINALT—The attention of Printers and Optimies a

PATRIARCHAE IDEAS OF JUSTICE.—"If I did despise the cause of my man-servant or of my maid-servant, when they contended with me: what then shall I do when God riseth up? and when he visiteth, what shall I answer him?"—Job.

## AGRICULTURAL.

BENEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH .-BEEFIT OF PRESSING THE EARTH.—
A few years since, I was employed to make a garden. The soil was gravelly loam. Among the beds made, was an onion bed, about eight feet by twenty. The earth for this bed was carefully spaded up to the depth of eleven inches, and, with a garden rake, made very mellow. The next day the seed was sown in drills, crosswise the bed, the drills being about seven inches apart. Immediately after sowing the seed. apart. Immediately after sowing the seed, one half of the bed was stamped down as hard as the weight of a lad of fifteen years of age, by pressing once or twice in a place, would make it. The other half was left light Sharles for the other half was left. The other half was left of the property of the would make it. The other half was lett light. Shortly after the onions were up, they were weeded and carefully thinned, so as to stand about three inches asunder in the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars, in advance. Two copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars, in advance. The copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars, in advance. The copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars, in advance. The copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars, in advance. The copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars, in advance. The copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars in advance. The copies sent to near the drills all over the bed. The soil, duties for Five Dollars in advance. the drills all over the bed. The soil, during their growth, was not moved any more than was incident to the pulling of the weeds. With regard to the result, suffice it to say that the onions which grew on the part of the bed which was stamped, came up first, grew more thriftily, and were more than double the size and quantity of those on the other half, being in fact, as good a yield as I ever saw.

The above we copy from the Michigan Farmer, and would simply remark that the practice of moderately pressing the surface of viell pulperized soil, when composed, as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is \$1000 \text{NSINS, Acceptable for the composed, as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is \$1000 \text{NSINS, Acceptable for the composed, as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is \$1000 \text{NSINS, Acceptable for the composed, as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is \$1000 \text{NSINS, Acceptable for the composed, as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is \$1000 \text{NSINS, decreased to A. T. Skillman, has just published in the year of the weeds. Also, Cap and the part of the use of Schools and Provide as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is \$1000 \text{NSINS, decreased the part of the support of the part of the support of the coanty Circles Office.

LEXINOROW, July 22, 1855. Sat.

of well pulverized soil, when composed, as the writer remarks, of gravelly loam, is aftended with very good results, but when composed in part of clay, it would be decidedly injurious, causing the surface to bake," and prevent the tender shoots from penetrating through it.—N. Y. Farmer.

Grafting Wax is make by melting to gether three parts of rosin, two of bees-wax and one of tallow. When the union of the ingredients is completed, pour the whole into cold water, and then, having previously greased your hands, work it till it is pliable enough for use. It should be applied sufficiently warm to adhere to the stumpth the top of which, as well as the lateral openings caused by the wedge, should be covered about the thickness of a cent. As to the most proper time for grafting, there to the most proper time for grafting, there to the most proper time for grafting, there to most proper time for grafting, there to most proper time for grafting, there to the most proper time for grafting, there to most proper time for grafting the graft properties. The found at last! A cure for Countries of tools thate pulmonary complants of with the country for the countries. The found at last! A cure for Countries of the found at last! A cure for Countries of tools thate pulmonary constitution of countries. The found at last! A cure for Countries of the found at last! A cure for Countries of the found at last! A cure for Countries of the found a covered about the thickness of a cent. As to the most proper time for grafting, there are various opinions. One thing is certain; if the operation be properly performed, scions will live if set any time after the sap circulates freely, till the fruit is quite large. Much depends on the season, but as a general rule scions should be inserted as soon as the buds begin to swell.

CRANBERRIES .- This excellent fruit is CRANERRIES.—This excellent fruit is very productive, and may be successfully propagated in fields and gardens, and indeed in any place or situation almost, where the soil is moderately humid and secure from the stulltying effects of drought. The most successful method of transplanting the vines, is to take them from the meadow in large turfs, and set them in holes from three to four feet apart. Manure formed of mad or muck from low humid places, and especially from the meadows or bogs where the plants grow spontaneously, is the most salplants grow spontaneously, is the most sal-utary of any in its effects, and is generally to be preferred, because easily obtained. The fruit of the cranberry is highly prized. In most markets it commands readily from one to three dollars per bushel.

BURNT RHUBARB IN DIARRHEA.-It may Burnt Rhubare in Diarrhea.—It may be useful to know the value of burnt rhubarb in diarrhea. It has been used with the same pleasing effects for more than twenty years. After one or two doses the pains quietly subside, and the bowels return to their natural state. The dose is from five to ten grains. The manner of preparing it is, to burn rhubarb powder in an iron pot, stiring it until it blackens, then smother it in a covered jar. It looses two-thirds of its weight by incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no case has it failed where given. It may be given in port wine, milk, and water.

Guest-India Covered, in the fill of 181, weeks when a wind a severe cold, which scated itself on my long, and the state of the year 190,1 was taken with a new formed where given. It may be given in port wine, milk, and water.

Guest-India Covered, in the fill of 181, weeks when a wind a severe cold, which scated itself on my long, and the third of the space of three years I was confined the water of the years I was confined in the water of the years I was confined in the water of the years I was confined in the water of the years I was confined in the water of the years I was confined the years of three years I was confined the water of the years of the years I was confined the water of the years of the years I was confined the years of the years of the years, and he present years of the years, and he years of the years of the years of the years I was confined the years of the years, and he years of the years I was confined the years of the years, and he years of the years of the years of the years of the years, and he years of the years o

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JOSHUA ROBINSON,

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May, 1846. 45

Pittsburgh.

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Lexingen, July 29, 1846. 9-46.